

BETTER RURAL LIVING THROUGH IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

# THE *Carolina Farmer*

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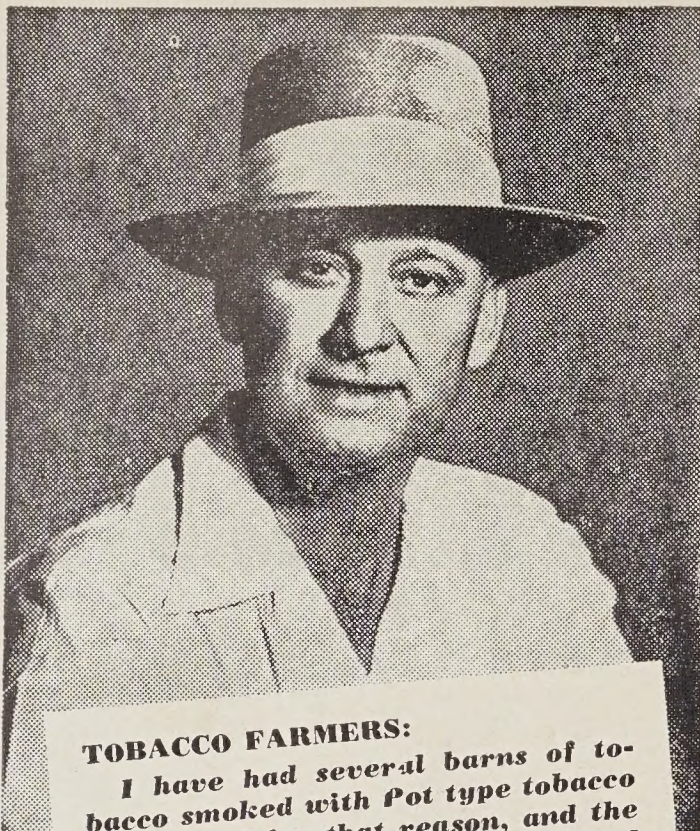
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Official Organ  
NORTH CAROLINA  
Rural Electric Cooperatives

AUGUST 1951



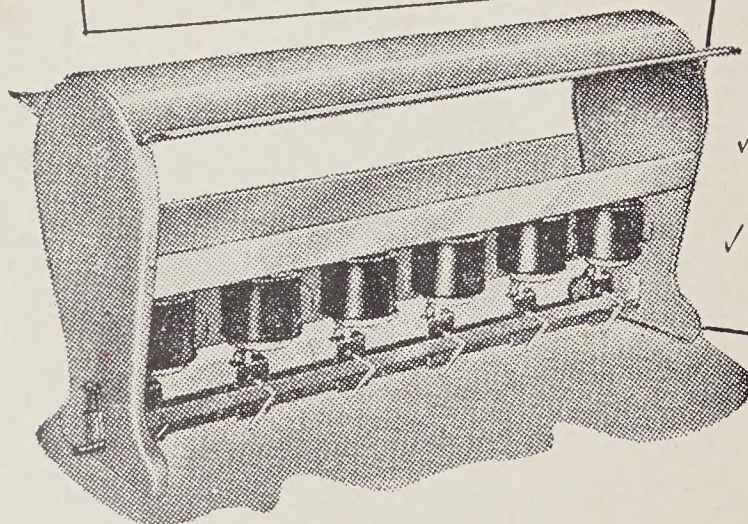


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**"CASH IF YOU HAVE IT — CREDIT IF YOU NEED IT"**



# WATTS COOKING

By NICK and the STAFF

# CONTENTS

**DON'T BE FOOLED . . .** by the phony rural electrification week being promoted by the power companies and scheduled for the month of August. In my opinion, this so-called "Rural Electrification Week" is the biggest hoax yet attempted by any of America's abundant geniuses in the field of promotion.

The purpose of this Rural Electrification Week is to point out what a wonderful job the private utilities have been able to do in bringing electric power to the rural people of this country. By the promotion of this hoax the private utilities expect to convince the people and the Congress that the rural electrification job is finished and that **THEY** did the job.



Nothing could be further from the truth. There are still hundreds of thousands of rural homes and farms without central station power. Without the prospects of a REA financed cooperative furnishing the power there would be no reason for these rural Americans to ever expect to receive such service. In addition to those rural people who are today without adequate power there is a tremendous need for heavier lines and adequate generation and transmission facilities for the cooperatives.

There is but one purpose behind this phony promotion. The utilities hope to convince the Congress of the United States that there is no further need for the Rural Electrification Administration. They hope that Congress will deny funds for the continued operation of REA and thus deny electricity to the thousands who happen to live in the sparsely settled areas not yet reached by the cooperative power lines.

Frankly, I am of the opinion that the five million dollar budget set up by the utilities for the promotion of this hoax will be wasted. In this case they underestimated the intelligence of our rural people and for some reason forgot about the more than **TWO MILLION** members of REA financed cooperatives who know that in many cases they would still be waiting for electric service if it had not been for their REA financed cooperative.

**WHO IS WHO and WHAT IS WHAT . . .** is the heading for a very interesting article in the newsletter distributed to the members of the **FOUR COUNTY E. M. C.** In this article manager Bill Beverage attempts to get the matter of using the letters **R. E. A.** straightened out to the satisfaction of his members. "The nearest REA office to North Carolina," says Beverage, "is in Washington, D. C. How and why some members seem to insist on calling the headquarters of the **FOUR COUNTY E. M. C.** the REA office is a matter of concern to Mr. Beverage. "REA," Beverage points out, "stands for Rural Electrification Administration and is a lending agency operating under the U. S. Department of Agriculture." This is a federal lending agency whose purpose is to (See **WATTS COOKING** on Page 7)

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## OUR FRONT COVER

Beauty contestants are making REA co-op meetings an even more interesting affair this year. The five young ladies on our front cover this month gave the judges a bad time in Spindale recently. Members of Rutherford EMC will recognize them as (1) Bobbie Jean Carswell, Mill Springs; (2) Geneva Lineberger, Gastonia; (3) Barbara Lewis, Gastonia; (4) Joyce Bennett, Union Mills; (5) Helen Hemphill, Union Mills. The winner from this group was Miss Barbara Lewis (3). She will compete with winners from other co-ops for the title "Miss North Carolina Rural Electrification of 1951."

## The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living

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BOX

**FIG . . .** I like to Read the Carolina Farmer and sincerely hope that your membership will grow in the years to come.

Mrs. Lee Riley

**ROCKINGHAM . . .** I get a lot of help from reading the Homemaker page in The Carolina Farmer. I have learned about freezing strawberries and I expect some more good advice as the months pass.

Mrs. E. B. Sisk  
Rt. #1

**BUNNLEVEL . . .** I like the Carolina Farmer because there is a lot of good reading in it. It tells us of the many uses for electricity which is the best thing we farmers have ever had. I hope the magazine will

continue to come to our house each month.

Mrs. Thomas Champion  
Rt. #1

**LENOIR . . .** We like the information you give us about the electric things that can be used in our farm home. We like the advertisements in our magazine too because they tell us where to buy electrical appliances and the prices.

Mrs. Walter M. Goble  
Rt. #1

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Double the life of those pretty flowers by cutting their stems at a long slant. They'll absorb more water that way and you'll brighten your home with their extra freshness.

When glassware develops nicks on the edges, rub them smooth again with fine sandpaper.

The lamp that just went out may still be good for many hours of service. Try tapping the glass. Often, the filament has become "disconnected" and may join again at a tap or two.

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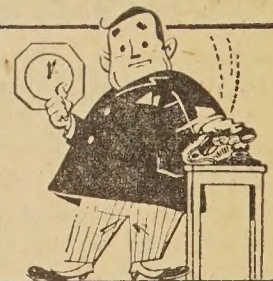
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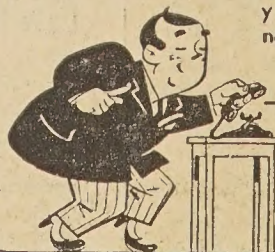
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# CAPITAL CHATTER

By  
SCOTT  
SUMMERS

Raleigh—North Carolinians have been presented the unusual picture of both their senators fighting federal expenditures within their own state and the slapping down of said senators by their colleagues, who said—in effect—"you don't know what is good for North Carolina."

The senators, of course, were Clyde Hoey and Willis Smith.

Both fought to kill a \$23,520 appropriation for a survey and plans for a transmission line direct from Buggs Island Dam to Kinston.

Hoey made the motion to strike out this item. He had the support of Smith and other senators, but the motion was defeated on a voice vote after Carolina Power and Light President Louis Sutton's testimony on the matter had been challenged by other senators.

Senator Hoey maintained private power companies could and should handle the power distribution from Buggs Island. He cited Sutton's testimony in an attempt to show that private companies were willing and able to provide the service.

But other senators challenged this. Alabama's Lister Hill quoted Sutton as saying he "thought" CP&L could provide certain services.

Louisiana's Allen Ellender said private companies appeared to have offered to provide the service only after the federal government had stepped into the picture and, in effect threatened to provide the service if private companies did not.

And Senator Guy Cordon, Oregon Republican, said he would oppose Hoey because he was "not satisfied with the testimony of Carolina Power."

Other senators opposed Tar Heel Hoey because of Senate Appropriation Committee's assurances that the money would not be used if private companies and the Southwestern Power Administration could make agreements for transmission of power from Buggs Island to Kinston.

In other words, it took senators from outside the state to get something done—in this case, at least—for North Carolina.

Incidentally, Senator Smith seems

to have thrown a curve to his pal CP&L Prexy Sutton.

The story goes that Sutton and Tidewater's President Bell had reached the "how much" stage in their bargaining over purchase of Tidewater by CP&L. Bell wanted \$12,000,000—Sutton was offering \$8,000,000. The dickering was proceeding amicably, however.

Then Smith went to Goldsboro to make a speech at the dedication of CP&L's big steam generating plant. In the speech Willis noted the handy location of the plant in the east, and "urged" that CP&L "push on to the east" so that all eastern North Carolinians "shall have for his complete needs dependable power at low cost."

That little paragraph set Bell on fire. He thought Smith's remarks had been planted by CP&L, got so mad he ain't talking about selling Tidewater for a while.

Ironically, CP&L brass tried to get Smith to eliminate the "push to the east" reference, but Smith refused.

So, it looks as though Willis' remarks will slow down the CP&L "push to the east"—at least until Bell gets over his peeve.

## Odds and Ends:

Harold Cooley may have opposition from either Fred Royster or Mayne Albright (or both) for Cooley's pew in Congress.

Governor Scott has been told to quit eating so high on the hog. He's

put on too much weight. After extracting \$62 from him, doctors told the governor to go on short rations for a spell.

Raleigh smart boys are saying Capus Waynick doesn't want to run for governor, but believe the Ambassador to Colombia has his eye on Clyde Hoey's seat in the Senate.

Milkman George Coble of Lexington is hunting a candidate to support for governor in 1952. Report is he may get in the brawl himself if he can't find someone he can cotton to. And he doesn't care for Waynick or Bill Umstead.

## WATTS COOKING

(Continued from Page 5)

pose it is to lend money AT INTEREST to electric membership Cooperatives, Municipalities and private power companies for the construction and operation of rural power lines."

Certainly manager Beverage has every reason to be concerned. All members of electric membership corporations in North Carolina should realize that their co-op belongs to them. All North Carolina Cooperatives have a name and in every case it is a name that members can be proud of. Why not use the correct name of your co-op in the future...

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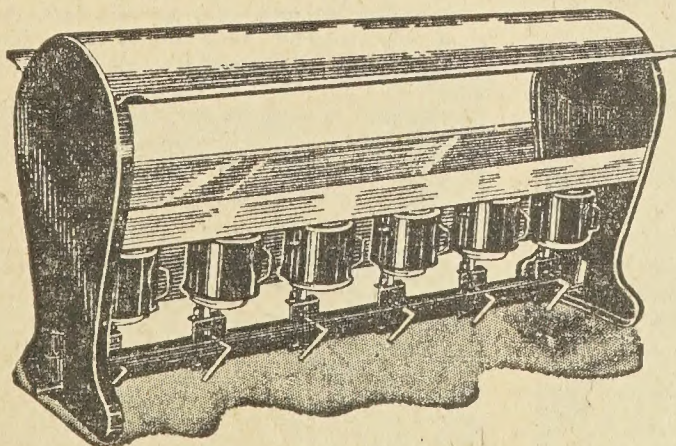
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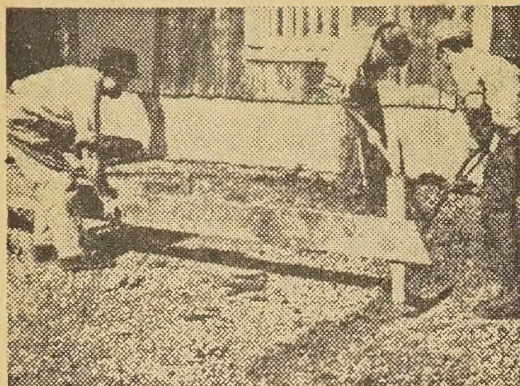
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# Your Silo—

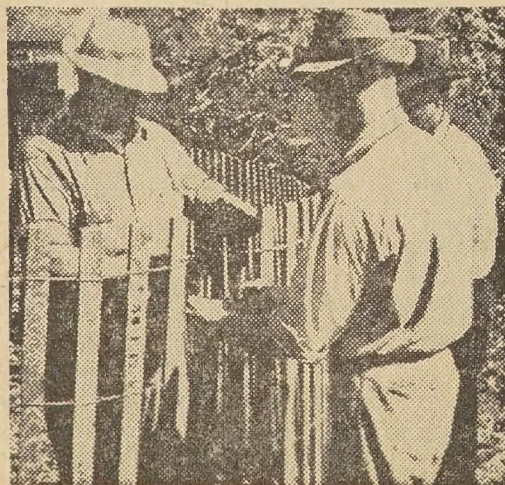


**1** A fence type temporary silo may be set up wherever most convenient for feeding or filling. A stiff plank, equipped with legs and a carpenter's level is the best tool for drawing the silo base circle and leveling it. Digging away high spots in the circle, brings the circle into level with the center and, automatically, into level with other points in the circle. Avoid filling in low spots with loose dirt. Loose fill does not afford a firm foundation. Make the circle trench 15 to 18" wide and slope the outer shoulder. The trench permits expansion of the silo as the fence stretches under the weight of the silage.



**2** The first piece of fence cut from a roll should be used as the measure or guide in the cutting of subsequent pieces. The length of the first piece should be twice the length of the leveling plank times 3.14.

**3** These strips of fence are made into rings by lapping the ends of one piece and twisting the fence wires around the wires of the opposite end. (Wire around wood is not as strong as joint.) It is important that all strips and, later, all fence rings be the same size for a tight, straight silo.



**T**HE most expensive and hard to find feed constituent for dairymen this coming year will be protein. At the same time, and on almost all farms, substantial quantities of protein will be lost, largely through easily changeable storage practices.

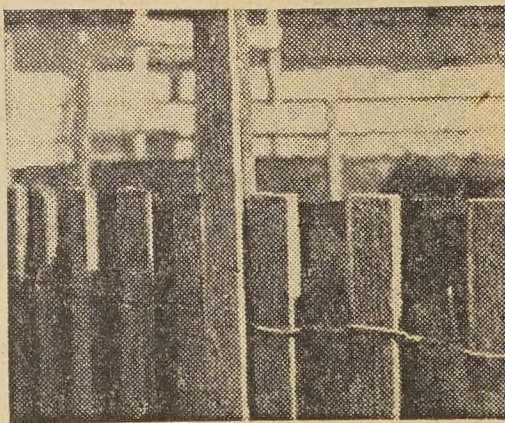
All over the country trained observers are proving that grasses, cut fresh into a silo, hold more of several of their natural feeding values than when stored in any other way. There is an average of 7 percent less loss of protein when grass is stored in a silo than when grass from the same field cured in fair haying weather. These losses are true under normal haying conditions. Let a rainy spell hit the crop as the grass reaches its proper stage for putting away and the savings by ensiling become greater—much greater."

## Brings Cows To "Second Freshening"

Protein isn't the whole story, either. Properly prepared silage carries over, from field to the manger much more, not only of such known feed elements but also a few unknown as well. As a result, cows experience what might be called "a second freshening" when fed this succulent green stored feed.

All of the above is true also of corn, cane and mixed crop silages. Longer sustained milk flow, per acre increases in feed value of 25 to 40 percent, and easier feeding in winter months, are all credited to silages by the men who have used and analyzed them.

**4** Paper silo linings are designed to settle with the silage. The lining should not be nailed therefore, or otherwise permanently fastened in place. A clip, made from two laths tightly nailed or tied together at one end, serves best. Such a clip slipped over paper and fence wires like a clothes pin, during filling.



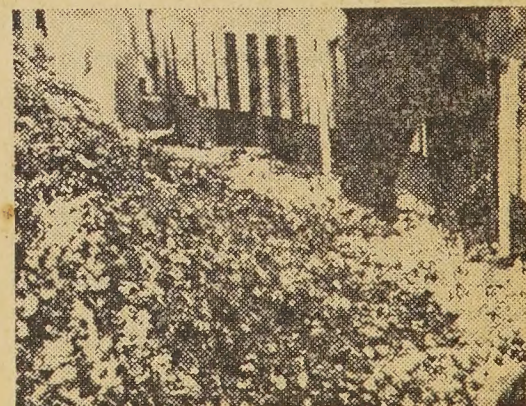
How then can dairymen, both small and large, have silage, either grass or corn, this year? How can they learn the latest development? Where to get the extra "hands" as needed? What about silos, machinery, preservatives, etc?

**To Learn**—Your county agricultural agent, your vocational agriculture instructor or your milk plant manager, fieldman or haulers all have, or can get for you, the latest simplified instructions on "How to put up silage." It is somewhat of a reversal of your hay making experience but not difficult to follow and the margins of safety for your winter feed reserves are wide.

**For Help**—The total labor bill for putting up and feeding silage, should not exceed the money or time spent in putting up and feeding good quality hay. The principal differences in silage labor requirements are that silage is heavier to lift and carry—(this can be avoided). Secondly, that the bulk of the work with silage, putting it into the silo, is done in short summer periods. It is easier of course to hire, and to pay for, short term, rather than full time year around farm labor.

Almost twice as many cows can be cared for, the year around, when at least half the stored roughage comes from a silo. Part of this labor efficiency is due to the fact that silage can be handled mechanically, in feeding and in harvesting, more effectively than is true with hay.

**5** As the level of the silage rises in the silo, one or more men or boys should be in the silo tramping the silage down solid. The more constantly the silage is tramped, especially around the edge or wall, the more feed the silo will hold and the better it will keep.





# A Protein Bank

By Hugh Smith

Manager Farm Department,  
Sisalkraft Company  
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**Silos, Machinery, Etc.**—Silage is compact, moist and heavy. The silo, therefore, is much smaller than is required for a winter's supply of hay. It must, however, be moisture and air tight and strong enough to carry the concentrated weight.

A trench fits these requirements perfectly—except in sandy, rocky, porous or poorly drained soils. Dry, well drained clay banks hold the weight, keep out the air and hold their shape through many reuses. Most extension services have tested plans for trench silos.

When all available land is flat, has a high water table or the soil won't pack easily to form a smooth wall, a trench may be built of rough boards and poles on the surface of the ground. These "Box" or above-the-ground trench silos are kept air tight, at little expense or effort, with a lining of tough building paper.

## Require Thorough "Packing"

Both trench and box type silos require thorough packing of the silage during filling and earthen, wet sawdust or other heavy air tight cover seals when filled. Both types are fed out from one end, cutting the silage down like a loaf of bread rather than scooping from the surface, as in round upright silos.

A third type of quickly and cheaply built yet dependable silo is the fence

ring type. This too is lined with strong waterproof building paper which bridges the gaps in the supporting fence and shuts out the air. Wood slat, welded wire and diamond mesh wire fencing are three types best suited to fence (often called "temporary" silos). None of these types contain wire knots where the wires cross. Fences having knots puncture the paper linings and should not, therefore, be used. Extension Services, milk plant managers, fieldmen, and haulers have or can get illustrated folders on paper lined box and temporary silos.

A chopper or ensilage harvester is important to the making of the best silage. These machines cut the silage into small enough pieces to pack tightly, without air spaces between, and they also do the major chore of lifting the heavy feed into the silo.

## Plenty of Machines

There are more than enough such machines on American farms today to cut all the silage that will be needed this year. Choppers rarely wear out and it should be, therefore, well worth the owner's and the renter's while to arrange for the renting of one during the periods when they otherwise stand idle.

**Preservatives**—While it is possible to so correctly control the moisture content of low sugar content crops (such as grasses) that they will ferment in a silo and keep for the usual storage periods, there is little reason, other than a scarcity of preservatives,

for doing so. The possibilities of error, either with the silo itself, the moisture content or a combination of both, are great enough to justify the expense of preservatives as partial insurance. When the feed values added by preservatives are taken into consideration, the actual cost of preservatives becomes negligible and failure to use them is likely false economy.

In order of their popularity and probable cost, good silage preservatives are: Molasses at 50 lb. per ton of silage; ground corn and cob meal at 100 lb. per ton; and 70 percent phosphoric acid at one gallon per ton. All types of preservatives should be added to silage through the chopper and only while silage is passing through the machine.

## Watch These Points Carefully

The average farmer herd owner puts up his best silage the first year he tries it. This seems to be due to the care which the beginner instinctively gives, the packing of his silo. If you want similar results, watch these points:—

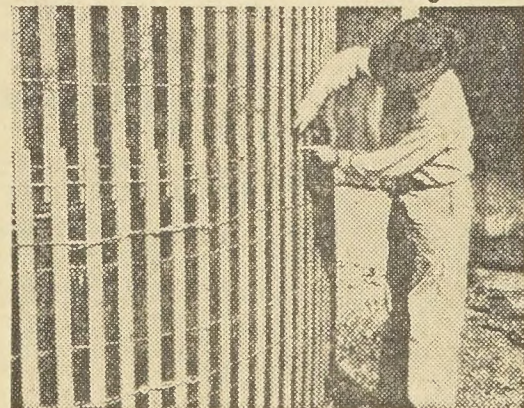
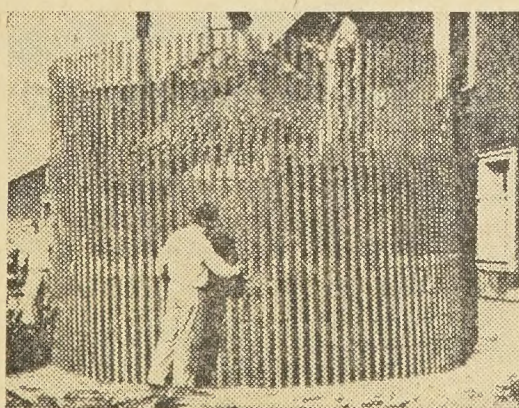
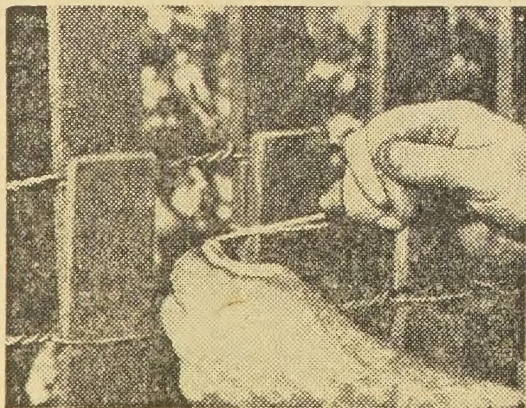
1. Keep chopper knives sharp and the chopper set to cut slowly and fine.
2. Check the chopped material from every other load to see that a handful squeezed tight does not drip moisture yet is moist enough to stay balled when the hand is opened up. Try to put the wettest loads in the silo last and add

See SILO on Page 19

**6** As soon as a ring or tier of the silo is filled, a new ring is set above and slightly inside it as shown. The pickets should lap 4 to 5" and every 12th picket should be tied. (with heavy twine or doubled binder twine) as shown.

**8** Do not build a temporary silo more than 4 feet higher than they are broad. Pole supports, etc., might enable higher silos to be built but they are apt to interfere with settling and greater heights may strain or break the lower ring of fencing.

**7** While the third ring is being filled, keep an eye on the twine ties between ring 1 and 2. Just as soon as one tie between these two rings breaks, cut all the other twine ties between those two. This enables the sections to settle with the great weight of the silage, telescoping into each other without damage.





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AHOSKIE, N. C.



# KNOW YOUR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Electrical appliances last longer and give better service if they are kept in good condition. Here are some timely tips on their care.

## Refrigerators

Your refrigerator should operate from a receptacle on a circuit which has little or nothing else operating from it.

The amount of running time refrigerator operates will depend upon several things. First, the amount of food stored in it. Second, the number of times the door is opened. Third, the location of the refrigerator (the refrigerator should not be located near any kind of heater and it should be pulled away from the wall far enough to allow good air circulation around it). Fourth, the amount of frost you allow to accumulate on the freezing compartment (most manufacturers recommend defrosting when the frost gets  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch thick. You will find that this pays).

Some of the older model refrigerators (prior to 1940) use 25% more power than do the newer models.

## Electric Range

Your electric range should be installed on a circuit of three wire cable not smaller than No. 8 wire and preferably on No. 6 wire. The No. 6 wire should definitely be used where the length and cable is over 10 feet.

The amount of power your range will use depends on several things. First, the number of meals cooked and the amount cooked. Second, the type of cooking utensil used for cooking (light weight, thin metal utensils that fit flat over the heating unit gave best results. Heavy, thick metal utensils do a good job if the person doing the cooking will remember that it takes longer to heat up and longer to cool off. By experiment, she will find that she can turn the heat completely off and continue to

cook on the stored heat in the utensil.) Third, the number of times the oven is opened when baking (experiment will teach you the length of time required to cook various dishes in the oven and you should not have to open it many times while the dish is cooking.)

Your range should not be used often for heating water for household purposes. This practice can be expensive because of the inefficiency involved in heating in an open pot and because of the cost of power used for heating the water (a special rate is allowed for storage water heaters and the cost is less).

Keep the heat reflectors under your heating unit clean. They increase the efficiency of your range. Keep your oven clean to get better baking results. Do not leave the



stove turned on when not in use. A flick of the wrist will restore heat to the unit almost instantly when needed.

## Electric Storage Water Heater

Your water heater should be installed as near your kitchen sink as possible. All hot water pipe lines should be of  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch copper tubing for maximum efficiency. If you install galvanized pipe, it should be covered with asbestos pipe covering. The cold water pipe should have a check valve installed in it so that the hot water will not back up in your cold water line. This is especially true where your water pressure may be low at times. This valve can be added to existing water heater installations and will more than pay for itself.

Put new washers in dripping hot water faucets. They cost you more money than you realize. Turn that faucet off when hot water is not required (lot of men let the hot water run the whole time they are shav-



ing). Thermostat settings operate most efficiently at 145 to 150 degrees (135 degrees will sterilize).

## Washing Machine

Install your washing machine near the water heater (especially if it is the automatic type). Do your rinse in warm water—it does just as good a job as hot and is easier on the power use. Shut the water off at the faucet on your water line to the washing machine — not at the machine itself.

## Home Freezer

Install your home freezer on a circuit all by itself for the best operation. Follow the manufacturers directions carefully for packing. Do not leave the door open any more than is necessary. Do not install in too close quarters. Your home freezer needs plenty of air circulation around it to operate efficiently.

## All Appliance

When buying new appliances, remember that standard models will do the same job as the delux models and cost much less. You don't necessarily need the frills and chrome trimmings to get a good job done. If you are looking for trifty buys, insist on the standards of good, well-known manufacturers. When buying a refrigerator, get one of sufficient size to take care of your needs. When buying an electric range, remember you pay extra for the clock, the times, the chrome trimming, and other accessories (Most of which you will never use.) Insist on a standard instead of a delux model if you are looking for economy. This range does the same job as the other. Unless you are pressed for space, buy the round water heater instead of the table top square model. When buying your electric iron, buy one with a thermostate on it—you save electricity that way.

Take care of your appliances and they will serve you well.





# "Here's room for my whole week's supply of food!"



Full-width Super-Freezer Chest holds 49 pounds of frozen foods. Other features include handy Basket-Drawer for eggs and small items; twin, stacking Hydrators for fruits and vegetables; Cold-Wall Cooling in food compartment; adjustable interior; aluminum shelves, one-piece cabinet construction.

## More space

Although it takes no more space in your kitchen than much smaller models of a few years ago, this 10-7/10 cu. ft. De Luxe model Frigidaire refrigerator holds 25 to 50% more food.

## More convenience

More shelf space—more space *between* shelves. Has adjustable, sliding shelf. All shelves are aluminum that can't rust. Hydrators stack to make extra room for a bulky ham or a turkey.

## More SAFE cold

You get 3 kinds of cold to keep food really fresh: freezing-cold, chilling-cold and moist-cold—all provided by the dependable Meter-Miser, simplest cold-making mechanism ever built!

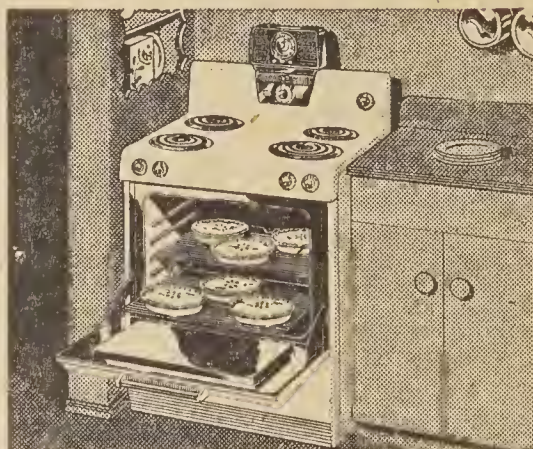
# Frigidaire

**10-7/10 cu. ft. De Luxe Refrigerator**  
**made for once-a-week shopping**

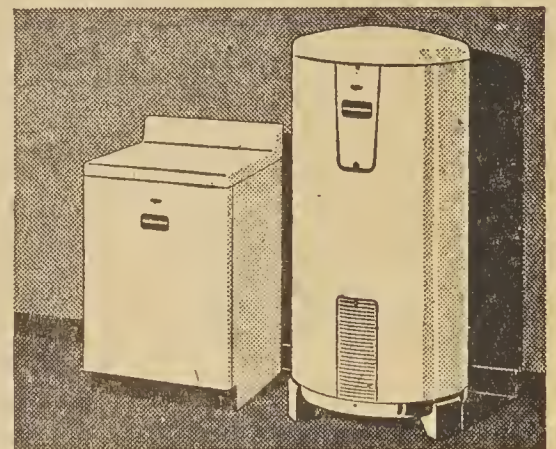
Visit your Frigidaire Dealer's Show-room. There's a Frigidaire Dealer near you. See him next time you're in town. Or write Frigidaire Division of General Motors, Dayton 1, Ohio.

Refrigerators • Electric Ranges  
Automatic Washer • Electric Ironers  
Automatic Clothes Dryers  
Kitchen Cabinets and Sinks  
Electric Water Heaters • Food Freezers  
Electric Dehumidifier • Air Conditioners

Frigidaire reserves the right to change specifications, or discontinue models, without notice.



"Thrifty-30" Electric Range is only 30 inches wide, sensationally low-priced. Its thrifty giant oven is the biggest in any household range. Gives you ample room for 6 pies, 10 loaves of bread or a complete oven meal. The "Thrifty-30" has 4 faster-cooking Radiantube Units and genuine Frigidaire quality construction.

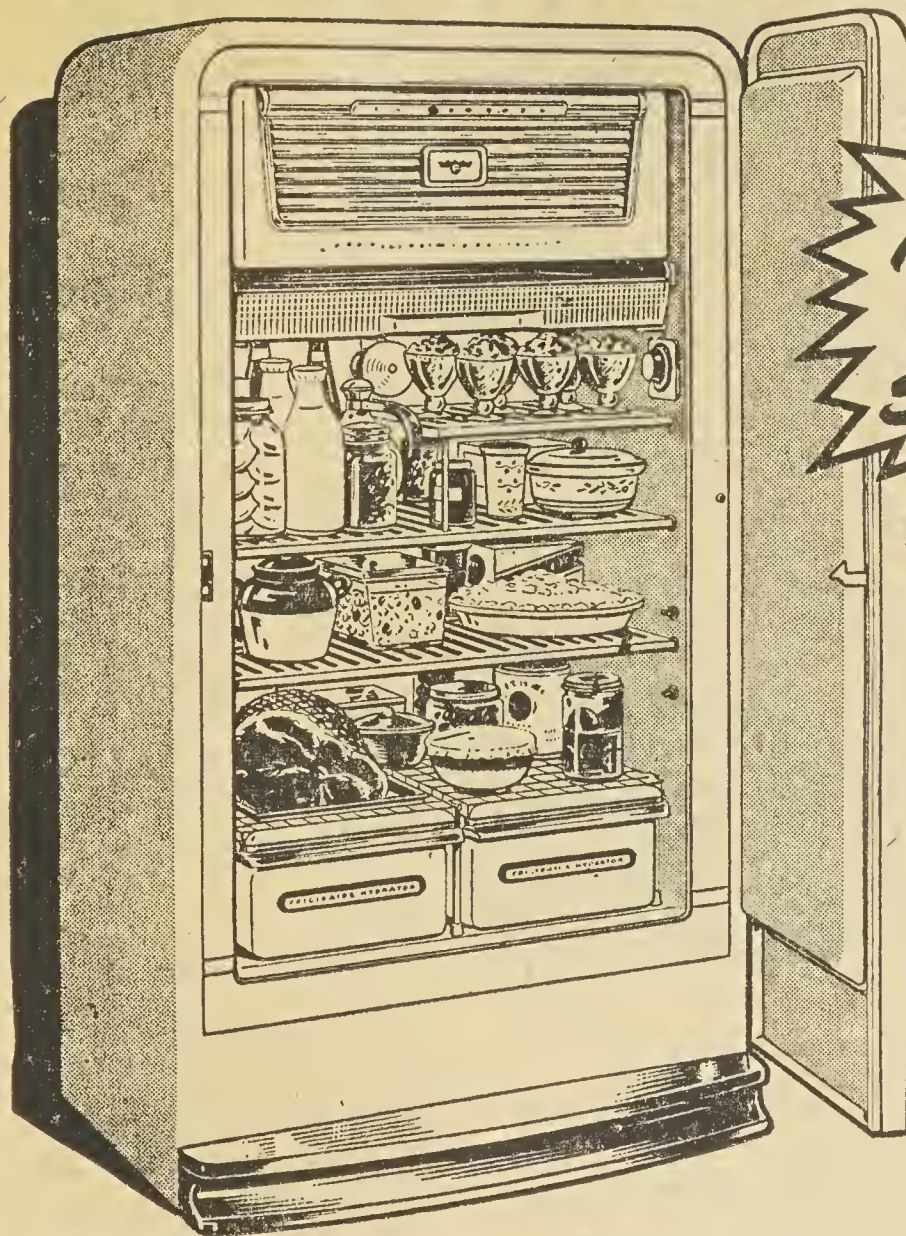


New Frigidaire Electric Water Heater is completely automatic—set it once and forget it for years! No fuel, no flues; no dirt, soot or wasted heat. Upright or table-top models in 30- to 80-gallon sizes. Magnesium rod models available for areas with corrosive water. Sickie-shaped Radiantube Heating Units save current.

# Frigidaire Home Appliances



# 3 NEW FRIGIDAIRE MODELS



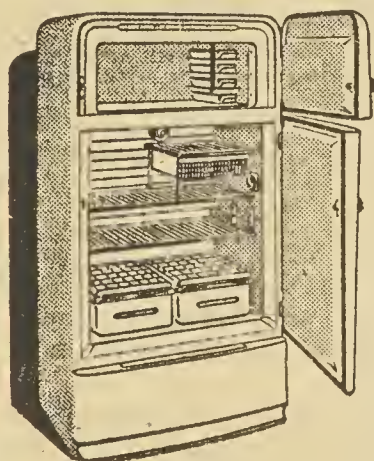
**MADE  
FOR ONCE-  
A-WEEK  
SHOPPING!**



Now you can have a refrigerator that lets you decide when to shop. Perhaps it's a day when stores are less crowded — parking is simpler, shopping's more leisurely. Whatever day you choose, you have the assurance that your Frigidaire Refrigerator will give you plenty of space — and the right kind of cold — for keeping all your foods safe from one shopping trip to the next. Shown here are representative models of Frigidaire's complete line.

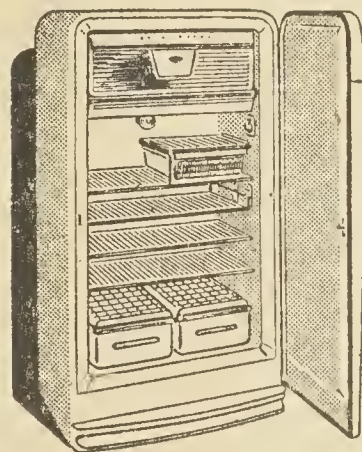
◀ **FRIGIDAIRE MASTER MODEL — MO-81** gives you 8.1 cu. ft. of storage space. Its full-width Super-Freezer Chest holds over 41 lbs. of frozen foods. You have 15.7 sq. ft. of shelf area and more space between shelves. Twin, stacking Hydrators give you moist-cold storage space for over 19 quarts of fruits and vegetables. Famous Meter-Miser mechanism provides a constant flow of safe cold top to bottom.

*Frigidaire reserves the right to change specifications, or discontinue models, without notice.*



## FRIGIDAIRE IMPERIAL MODEL

**IO-100** — a new and different 10 cu. ft., 2-door refrigerator — gives you *three* kinds of cold, each with its own refrigerating system. Food-Freezer Cold in Locker-Top, Super-Safe Cold in food compartment, and Super-Moist Cold in Hydrators. Truly, America's finest refrigerator!



## FRIGIDAIRE DE LUXE MODEL

**DO-107** has 10.7 cu. ft. of storage space, full-width Super-Freezer Chest with 49 lb. capacity, Cold-Wall Cooling in food compartment. Has all the latest food-keeping features including Frigidaire's exclusive Quickcube Ice Trays and the new, improved Meter-Miser mechanism.

**BROWN'S AUTO SUPPLY CO., INC.**

"ANY PART FOR ANY CAR"

**SANFORD - JONESBORO - SILER CITY**

**WALLACE HARDWARE & MACHINERY COMPANY**

FRIGIDAIRE SALES AND SERVICE

**WALLACE, N. C.**

**MCGOUGAN ELECTRIC CO., INC.**

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR - WATER SYSTEMS

**TABOR CITY, N. C.**

**BARWICK'S HOME APPLIANCES**

"QUALITY PRODUCTS & QUALITY SERVICE"

**CLINTON, N. C.**





Of all the wonders of the present electrical age, the greatest is that more fires aren't started by overloaded wiring systems, for many of the farm home's circuits resemble an ancient automobile on a modern super highway. They may squeeze by today's heavy electrical traffic, but the odds are against them.

Check your farm's wiring system against the load it presently carries. If it is like many other circuits found among rural homesteads, it was installed some while back, at which time it had only to carry enough power for lights, refrigerator and a few minor electrical chores about the farm itself . . .

But today's emphasis on electrical living has created new demands of the fleeting electrons. Electricity is bringing "city advantages" to the country and left the city's disadvantages behind. And because electrical power frees the farmer from much laborious and distasteful labor and emancipated his wife from time-wasting household duties, the demand for "juice" has spiralled upwards. There has been an influx of electrical appliances of every variety into the farmstead.

However, the same slender wires that comprised the original installa-

By Harry J. Miller

tion, and that were designed to carry only a few amperes; are now supplying current for a host of additional domestic and farm electrical equipments.

Buried in the darkness of barn rafters, strung along dry wood walls that need but a spark to ignite like kindling, hidden behind the walls and running across attic joists, the meager electrical network of highways may grow hotly resentful of all this overwork and start a devastating holocaust of fire.

And farm use of electricity has become so varied and extensive that rural loads are growing far more rapidly and become ever so much greater in complexity than the power requirements of urban users.

For this reason and because of his greater isolation, the farmer's rewiring needs may be greater and more imperative than those of his city neighbors.

It must be obvious that the increasing number of electrical appliances about the average farm, and the differing power requirements of each, serve to complicate the rural rewiring problem, demanding real investigation if the farmer's safety and security are prime factors.

# REVIEW

## Overloaded Damages

The constant menace of larger and larger amounts of electricity flowing over inadequate-size wires explains why fire insurance rates have been rising steadily. It also reveals why the National Board of Fire Underwriters has threatened to lower safety classifications in large cities or cancel insurance policies entirely unless fire-fighting equipment is kept in good shape to meet this increasing hazard. For

overloaded wires grow hot and heat dries and disintegrates the insulation. All that is needed to produce the elements of a hot fire is an incendiary spark touched off when a slight vibration brings bare wires together in a fatal embrace.

Few rural householders seem to realize that an electric iron, for example, will use more power than all the lights around the farm and a milking machine or two thrown in! Or that a toaster or waffle iron or room heater requires perhaps as much as five times the current demands of an electric refrigerator. And that in one hour an electric percolator will use up as much power as a table radio uses in a whole month!

That older farmsteads and even some new houses and buildings need to be rewired is an open secret to electrical inspectors. In many farm installations, too often the farmer will forego the future economies of a larger initial investment in an adequate wiring system that will provide for his future electrical needs. The advent of a few major appliances onto the farm makes his circuits woefully inadequate in short order. Obviously it doesn't pay to simply con-



# LAMP THAT WIRING

## Circuits Cause Many Fires In Rural Homes, Amount High in Rural Areas

tract for the bare bones of a wiring system.

You can get some idea of the condition of wiring circuits by watching the house lights when an electric iron is turned on, or listening to the refrigerator when it starts up. If the lights dim when the iron goes on, or the refrigerator seems reluctant to start, the wiring system is probably overloaded.

If the motor of the water system growls before it starts pumping, or motors in the milkhouse or shop seem to run below their usual speed, the voltage may be low. This in turn may be traced to undersize or overloaded linewires.

If three wires run to your place from your Co-op's pole transformer, your circuits can be arranged fairly easily so that they can carry two to four times their present load. If there are only two wires, from the pole to your service conduit, you'll need another wire to relieve the overloading.

In any event you should get an experienced and qualified electrician to help you plan the revamping job. He can split your present wiring system and add new circuits. He can increase the size of the wires to the point of maximum efficiency. This means that your appliances will receive their proper voltage, thus eliminating their heating and potential fire hazard. It also means that your electric bills will be lower.

The three basic requirements for a

safe electrical farm wiring system are that it should be easy to expand, economical, and adequate. Sufficient wiring must enter all farm dwellings and buildings, each must have sufficient circuits, sufficient switches and outlets conveniently located.

The importance of planning for future expansion cannot be over-emphasized, for a decade back a three-wire 60 ampere service was considered ample, even in dairy regions. Today the development of new equipment has reached a point where some farmers are finding even a 100 ampere service inadequate!

Where it is necessary to economize, this should be done in the exposed interior wiring of buildings, where additional circuits can be installed easily as needs arise.

It is a mistake often regretted not to install an ample exterior service, for when the time comes to operate heavy units and those appliances which operate at 230 volts, extensive and expensive changes may need to be made in the exterior wiring system. Since provision for future adequacy when the wiring is revamped costs but a fraction of the cost of later changes, it would seem ill-advised for the farmer to do less.

Again, an ample service permits the use of 230-volt machinery with these advantages: the higher voltage cuts in half the amount of the current consumed, thus doubling the capacity of the wires in use and minimizes heat and power loss.

Many farm buildings seem to suffer most from a proper supply of outlets. This results in the dangerous "octopus" outlets, the profusion of cords dangling from plugs that have been pushed into other plugs.

In particular, heating appliances of any sort should be plugged into wall or baseboard outlets, one to an outlet! All cords that serve appliances should be checked carefully and periodically. And any cord that is frayed should be immediately ear-

marked for repair or renewal. And no cords should be used as a substitute for permanent wiring.

Appliances which give out even a mild shock should be disconnected and put aside for immediate repair, particularly if they are used about the milkhouse or wherever they are subjected to moisture.

The combination of water and electricity can be especially dangerous. A small portable radio can electrocute you if you're in the bathtub. Wet hands make fine conductors, as do any plumbing fixtures.

Don't run lamp cords under rugs where foot traffic may wear them bare and don't hang them from nails in barns and other buildings.

Do not use any electrical appliances in the bathroom or in connection with water and don't fool around with your television set. An electric chair needs but 2400 volts to do its job efficiently, and the picture tube in your video set requires from one and a half to three times this lethal voltage. In fact, it is a good idea not to meddle with any wiring or electrical device unless you are very sure you know how to make a safe repair.

Any machine that is motor-driven ought to be permanently "grounded." This means that wire is attached to any part of its framework and then run to a water pipe. You may see an extra "third wire" poking out of the plug or an electric drill or similar apparatus. Twist a bare end of wire around this and run the other end to a water pipe to insure yourself from shock.

A great cause of electrical danger is at the same time one of the best safety devices on the rural homestead, the fuse box. Fuses are the safety valves of the electrical system and if used properly, point to weaknesses in the circuit before any damage can occur. Usually, however, the homemaker is so anxious to get the fuse replaced and the circuit operating again that he doesn't try to discover why the fuse blew in the first place.

Perhaps a circuit has become overloaded; perhaps an appliance has become defective. Whatever the cause, it should be traced down and cor-

See **WIRING** on Page 22





# .. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By MISS YORK KIKER, Home Economist

Recent attendance at a number of the 4-H Dairy Demonstrations pointed out some things the thinking young people are doing relative to attractive and nutritious foods. Their selections for demonstrating ranged from beverages to desserts, and some even included an entire meal. Perhaps you would like to try a few of the recipes which these attractive young people prepared so capably.

## FRUIT SHERBET TARTS

Divide crumb mixture into 8 fluted paper baking cups set in muffin pans. Press firmly against bottom and sides of cups with the back of a spoon. Fill with FRUIT SHERBET.

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 large or two small bananas   | $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar  |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ cup orange juice | $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups milk |
| 2 tablespoons lime             | 1 egg white              |

Mash bananas with fork, add orange juice, lime juice, and sugar. Stir in milk. Freeze 1 hour. Beat mixture with rotary beater. Beat egg white stiff, but not dry; fold into sherbet mixture. Spoon sherbet into 8 tart shells; place in freezer. Freeze 3 to 4 hours longer. Remove fluted paper cups before serving. (By all means use peaches in the place of bananas if they are still available.)



FRUIT SHERBERT TARTS

## CHEESE WHIZ

- 1 cup milk
- 2 cups leftover bread crumbs
- 1 cup diced cheese
- 4 slices enriched bread toasted or large tomatoes peeled.
- 2 eggs slightly beaten
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt
- Dash of pepper

Pour the milk over the bread crumbs and set aside to soak. Beat the eggs and measure the cheese. Put the butter into a skillet to melt over low heat. After the butter has melted, add the cheese. After this has melted, add the bread and milk, eggs, salt, and pepper. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly for 3 or 4 minutes or until thick and crumbly looking. Serve on toast or tomatoes.

## TUNA FISH SALAD

- 1 T. chopped olives
- $\frac{1}{4}$  c. shredded carrot
- 1 T. chopped onion
- $\frac{1}{2}$  t. vinegar
- 2 T. mayonnaise
- $\frac{1}{8}$  t. pepper
- $\frac{1}{2}$  C. Cottage cheese
- $\frac{1}{8}$  t. Worcestershire sauce
- $\frac{1}{2}$  C. tuna fish

Toss lightly. Serve on crisp lettuce cups. Garnish with lemon, parsley, or pepper. Other meats may be used.

## FROZEN LEMON PUDDING

Chill and whip  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup cream. Mix together: 2 well-beaten egg yolks, 6 tablespoons sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon grated lemon rind,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup lemon juice. Stir and cook over boiling water until thickened, or about 3 minutes. Cool.

Fold whipped cream into lemon mixture. Beat 2 egg whites until stiff. Beat in 2 Tablespoons sugar. Fold in lemon mixture.

Rub bottom of refrigerator tray with butter. Spread in bottom of tray half of  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup vanilla wafer crumbs. Pour into tray. Sprinkle with remaining crumbs. Freeze, without stirring.

## PINEAPPLE CONGEALED SALAD

- 1 Pkg. lemon gelatin
- $\frac{1}{2}$  C. cottage cheese
- 1 C. pineapple chunks
- 10 chopped marshmallows

Mix gelatin according to directions. When slightly congealed, add sieved cottage cheese, pineapple and marshmallows. Garnish with a cherry.

## GRAHAM CRACKER CRUST

- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup ( $\frac{1}{2}$  stick) softened butter
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup sugar
- 16 graham crackers, finely rolled

Let the butter stand at room temperature until pliable. Put in mixing bowl with sugar and crumbs and blend well. (Freshly scrubbed hands do a fast job of mixing.) There will be no scattering of crumbs if crackers are put in a bag for rolling.



**A SIMPLE LUNCHEON MENU**  
 Creamy Potato Parsley Soup  
 Tomato Stuffed with Cottage Cheese  
 Lettuce  
 Sliced Cucumbers  
 Milk  
 Ice Cream Sundae  
 Cookies

### CREAMY POTATO PARSLEY SOUP

- 1 C. Diced raw potatoes
- $\frac{1}{3}$  C. Diced celery
- $\frac{3}{4}$  C. Slivered onions
- $\frac{3}{4}$  C. Water
- 1 T. Butter
- $1\frac{1}{3}$  C. Milk
- $\frac{1}{4}$  C. Chopped parsley
- 3 T. flour
- 1 t. salt

Combine potatoes, celery, onions and water. Cook slowly until tender. Then add butter, 1 cup milk and parsley, combine  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup milk, 3 tbs. flour and salt and stir until smooth. Add this to the soup and return to stove, stir and cook until thick.

### TOMATO STUFFED WITH COTTAGE CHEESE

Peel tomato, cut into sixths, leaving base uncut so that the sections may be spread apart, yet will remain attached. Sprinkle inside with salt and fill with cottage cheese seasoned with mayonnaise. For extra flavor, chopped onion, pepper, pickles or olives may be added to cottage cheese.

### ICE CREAM

- 1 Pt. Milk
- 1 C. Thick Cream
- 2 Eggs
- Dash Salt
- 1 t. Vanilla
- $\frac{1}{2}$  C. sugar

Scald in top double boiler 2 cups milk. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar and dissolve. Beat 2 eggs until light. Add scalded milk to eggs slowly and return to top of double boiler. Cook until custard coats spoon. Add dash salt and vanilla. Cool, add whipped cream and freeze.

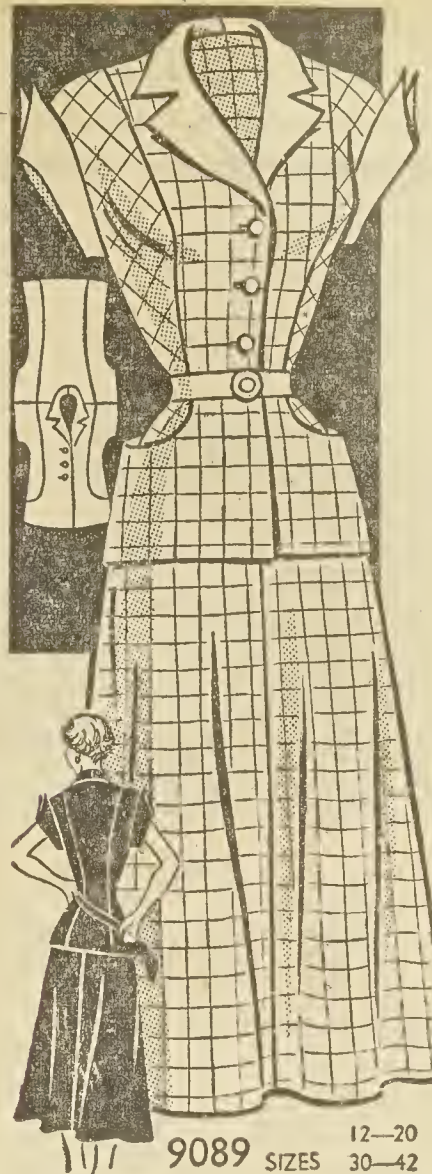
## Household Hints

A great deal of food is wasted through over-generous portions which are "pecked at." Serve moderate helpings first, second helpings if wanted. This sensible practice minimizes unusable left-overs—and moderate helpings look more appetizing, too.

Add leftover sausage meat to plain pancake batter, or combine with leftover mashed potatoes; form into patties and brown in a sizzling frying pan.

Use rendered chicken fat for making biscuits to serve with chicken dishes or on chicken pie. It saves

## Smart Suit Dress



9089 SIZES 12-20 30-42

The crisp two-piecer you want for now and summer! Paneled jacket (see diagram) is as easy to sew as it's new and smart! Skirt's easy—two main pattern parts!

Pattern 9089 comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16 takes  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards 35-inch;  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard contrast fabric.

Send **THIRTY CENTS** in coins for each of these patterns to The Carolina Farmer, Pattern Department, 232 West 18th St., New York 11, N. Y. Print plainly **NAME, ADDRESS, SIZE AND STYLE NUMBER**. Send **TWENTY CENTS** in coins for our Pattern Book. Be the first to have this collection of styles that make sewing a pleasure. There's a Free Pattern printed right in the book, too.

"bought" shortening and adds delicious flavor. Use it, too, in cream sauces to serve with vegetables or meats where chicken flavor will count!

Light cream will whip if you will spend a little time. Here's how: Mix  $1\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoons unflavored gelatine and two tablespoons cold water in a small deep bowl. Dissolve over hot water. Add 1 cup light cream and a dash of salt. Place in larger bowl of ice and water and whip with rotary egg

## Sized Up to 52



9032 SIZES 34-52

A find—this youthful style in larger sizes! A trim, slim shirt-frock with the good, quiet lines that take you anywhere—beautifully. For extra flattery—scallop on revers, sleeves and pockets!

Pattern 9032 comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52. Size 36 takes  $4\frac{5}{8}$  yards 35-inch.

beater 5 to 7 minutes, or until it begins to hold shape around the edges. Remove from ice water. Stir gently with a spoon until smooth. Serve. Or store in refrigerator and stir well before using.

You can easily prevent vegetables and greens from spoiling in the refrigerator compartment by lining the bottom of the container with paper toweling. This absorbs the excess moisture which accumulates in the bottom of the container.





"Doc" Crow, popular manager of Rutherford E.M.C. now has another important function—crowning pretty beauty contest winner Barbara Lewis.

exciting contest while at the same time attending to co-op business.

Everybody likes to take part in an interesting meeting and REA co-op members are just like anybody else. Once each year it is the duty of each co-op member to meet with the manager and board of directors of his co-op and become informed on the progress that has been made and the problems that have come up. Interested and well informed co-op members need nothing more than a formal notice of such a meeting to assure his attendance. Others however must be further induced to take an active part in their co-op affairs.

Co-op managers and directors are aware of the danger to a co-op when the members are lax in their interest and are alert to any device that is designed to stimulate interest.

# IT'S ANNUAL MEETING TIME AGAIN

An example of the interest that can be generated by the members in a well planned annual meeting was seen at Spindale recently. As one of the many Summer membership meetings to be held in North Carolina this year this meeting set the stage for more to come.

Among the added attractions to be found at the meetings this year is the beauty contests being conducted by the individual cooperatives in an effort to secure a co-op winner to compete for the title of "Miss North Carolina REA" later this fall. These contests are open only to young ladies whose parents are members of the co-op. At each membership meeting, at which these exciting contests are held, a winner is selected who immediately becomes that co-op's representative to the state meeting.

When "Miss North Carolina REA" is selected this fall the lucky girl will then be entered in the national contest for the title "Miss Rural Electrification, U.S.A.," an honor well worth the effort and coveted by members of all co-ops in North Carolina. Members are finding that it is real fun to support their choice in this



Our cover girls provided that extra "something" at the Rutherford E.M.C. meeting.

## Co-op Annual Meetings

August 17 . . .  
Pee Dee EMC . . Wadesboro  
August 25th  
Haywood EMC . . Waynesville  
September 1st  
Davie EMC . . Mocksville  
September 4th  
Cornelius EMC . . Cornelius  
September 8th  
Blue Ridge EMC . . Lenoir  
October 30th  
South River EMC . . Dunn  
November 3rd  
Tri-County EMC . . Goldsboro

Shown at right is part of the crowd of co-op members who attended their annual meeting at Spindale recently.





## SILLO

Continued from Page 9

water, through the chopper, when silage is too dry.

3. Fill all silos in level layers. Doing so keeps the fine and coarse pieces of silage mixed, insures uniform packing and, in the case of "temporary" silos, keeps them standing straighter.
4. When paper linings are used, be sure there is plenty of slack in the lining to permit movement of the fence or boards, behind the lining, without straining or stretching of the paper. Loose wrinkles in the lining are much to be preferred to splits or air leaks. Use a double thickness of paper in fence ring silos when filling silos with grasses. Double thickness linings are recommended also for storage periods of longer than four months.
5. Tramp the silage as the silo is filled, particularly around the walls and in corners. Tramp from bottom to top and then tramp again every morning for three mornings after filling is completed.
6. Some sort of a cover over the silage is advisable, particularly when the silo is filled with grass or is expected to be kept sealed for more than four months. Eighteen inches of straw, wet down and sown with oats is a fairly reliable cover. Or building paper, weighted down with sawdust, dirt or waste vegetable matter, weeds, etc., is effective. If paper is used it is worth while to lap the cover sheet over the side wall lining sheets. Rain water will then drain outside, rather than into, the silo.

**FASCINATING NEW HOBBY FOR YOU**

**EARN QUICK CASH**

Show  
EMBOSSED  
Christmas  
Cards  
WITH NAME  
50 for \$1.25

Friendly calls bring big profit orders for gorgeous new-idea Christmas Card Assortments. Sell 100—make \$50! Just show giant-value 21-Card \$1 Boxes, Religious, Comics, Metal-lics, Kiddie Cards, Imprinted Stationery, 35 other self-sellers. No experience needed. Plan for groups, too. Assortments on approval. Imprint Samples FREE. WRITE TODAY!

**CHARM CARD CO., Dept. R51**  
393 PEACHTREE STREET ATLANTA 3, GA.

## Free for Asthma

If you suffer with attacks of Asthma and choke and gasp for breath, if restful sleep is difficult because of the struggle to breathe, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Company for a FREE trial of the FRONTIER ASTHMA MEDICINE, a preparation for temporary symptomatic relief of paroxysms of Bronchial Asthma. No matter where you live or whether you have faith in any medicine under the sun, send today for this free trial. It will cost you nothing. FRONTIER ASTHMA Co. 136-J FRONTIER BLDG. 462 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO 1, N. Y.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

# Farmers Adopting New Electrical Wordage

Along electric co-op lines farmers are adopting another set of terms to add to their ever enlarging vocabulary. Many farmers remember when the common term "soil bacteria" was a strange item in their farm terminology, but farmers must acquire new ideas without a break in their stride in this world of today.

The new household words of electric co-op members deal with the vocabulary commonly used by the farmers' new helper, "Willie the Wired Hand."

Suppose you wanted to tell this new farm helper to do one of the many chores of which he is capable: he would not know at all what was expected of him if you just said, "Willie, exert energy equal to 10 grunts and a backache on this milk can hoist."

You would have to know the horsepower necessary to move the cans of milk. You see Willie is rather sensitive about such matters and is likely to blow a fuse if you tell him to do something without telling him in a way that he can act upon.

Some of the words that Willie uses are:

**Ampere: (amp)** Rate at which electricity flows through a wire.

**Volt:** Unit for measuring the electrical pressure which causes the current to flow.

**Watt:** Unit of electric power—one volt times one amp equals one watt.

**Kilowatt:** One thousand watts.

**Kilowatt Hour;** Kilowatt of power used for one hour. Your meter measures the power that you use in kilowatt hours, and you pay for it at so many cents per kilowatt hour.

**Horsepower:** Electrically, 746 watts.

**Conductor:** wire used for carrying electric current.

**Circuit:** Two or more wires making a continuous path for the electric current to travel over from the source of supply to the point where it is used and return.

**Fuse:** Device containing a piece of soft metal which melts and cuts off a circuit that is carrying too much current. Fuses are rated in amperes such as 15, 20, 25, and 30.

**Circuit Breaker:** Serves the same purpose as a fuse. It is a switch which opens automatically, stopping the flow of current when the circuit

is overloaded. It can be reset after operation without having to replace any part of it.

**Three-Way Switch:** Current to a given electrical unit or light can be controlled from two different points by means of one of these switches placed at the two desired points.

**Entrance Switch:** Special switch for breaking the connection between the wiring system in a building and wires coming in from the yard pole.

**Panelboard Load Center:** A cabinet in which one or more fuses or circuit breakers are enclosed and to which final branch circuits are connected.

**Ground:** An electrical connection to earth.

## Childs to Author Rural Co-Op Book

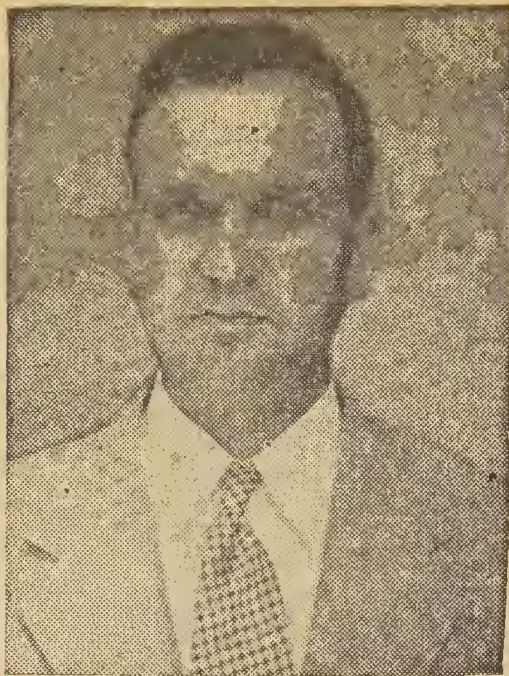
A book on the history of rural electric cooperatives will be released this fall by Doubleday & Co., New York. Author of the work is Marquis Childs, noted newspaper columnist and author of best sellers, who has just signed a contract with the publishers.

Childs reports that the book will deal with the dramatic farming revolution brought about by the rural electrification program during the short span of less than two decades. He is visiting many regions of the country to pick up first-hand information.

The University of Missouri recently honored Childs with the distinguished service award in journalism for his presentation of controversial matter and his discussions of national and international affairs. He has also received the Sigma Delta Chi award for "sustained insight in national affairs, first-hand reporting and effective writing."

Having grown up with the United Press, he served for several years as feature writer of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. In 1936 he wrote "Sweden: The Middle Way" which dealt with the cooperative movement in that country and its effect on production, distribution and consumption of goods. It became a best seller and prompted the government to send a special delegation abroad to study the cooperative movement in Europe.





**R. R. EDWARDS**  
New President of State  
Association of REA Co-ops

The North Carolina Rural Electric Cooperative Association is no more. The decision to abolish the association in favor of a new organization was reached at a meeting of co-op managers and directors in Raleigh recently. The vote was unanimous as the worthy service organization honorably ended its activities.

The function of the state association of REA co-ops in North Carolina has been a vigorous force in the field of rural electrification and agriculture. As a result of its activities and the activities of its members countless farms and rural homes have obtained electric power. Without such activity many of North Carolina's rural people might still be without this important service. The state association's battle to maintain and expand rural electrification in North Carolina was well fought and largely successful. Representing over 100,000 rural and farm families in North Carolina who are members of rural electric co-ops the association undertook various activities directed toward better management, better service to members, more member participation in the affairs of the individual co-ops and the exchange of constructive ideas between managers of REA co-ops. Outstanding progress was made each year of the association's existence under the leadership of a co-op manager who was elected President for a year at a time. Bringing the association to an honorable end was the job of President R. S. Burrus whose activities as the last President will long be remembered as most progressive and outstanding in accomplishments.

# ELECTRIC CO-OPS

## Tarheel Electric Cooperative Association, Inc., Replaces NCRECA as Co-op Leaders Plan Aggressive Action

### MORE SERVICES NEEDED—

To members of the N. C. Rural Electric Cooperative Association it became apparent about one year ago that something might be done to further strengthen and expand the services of the state organization. Members who attended meetings of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association heard glowing and interesting stories of other state associations that engaged in activities that might be desirable in North Carolina. Immediately after his election to the Presidency of the North Carolina state association R. S. Burrus appointed a committee to investigate these activities and make recommendation for action by the North Carolina group. Chairman of the committee was popular co-op manager J. C. Jones of Mocksville. Serving with Jones was Cecil Viverette, Manager of Blue Ridge EMC, Heyward H. McKinney, Manager of Pee Dee EMC and Clayton Morte, Manager of Central EMC.

This committee secured the cooperation of other state associations throughout the country and obtained data describing their activities.

### NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED

Chairman J. C. Jones and his committee reported its finding to the members of the state association at the Summer meeting held at Fontana Dam, N. C., in August, 1950. Because the services that seemed to be most desirable required certain expenditures to be financed by the member co-ops it was the recommendation of the committee that the possibility of forming a formal (incorporated) state association be explored. The suggestions of the committee was immediately adopted and machinery set in motion that finally resulted in the formation of the **TARHEEL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

The organizational meeting of the new association was held in Raleigh early in December, 1950. At that meeting a Charter was adopted and a tentative budget agreed upon. Rev. E. R. Crater, popular member of the board of directors of the Davie EMC,

was elected first President of the new state-wide organization. Twelve REA cooperatives became Charter members. Because of the comparatively small number of co-ops who became Charter members of the new organization it was decided to have the newly elected officers serve only until the next annual meeting of the association scheduled according to the by-law for five months later. Most important function for the new state association was found to be the immediate addition of new members. Under the guidance of President Crater a program of cooperative information and membership promotion was set up. Because the old state association continued to operate and because there seemed to be a wide variance in the dues and possible assessments payable by the co-op members to the new state association, cooperatives who at first favored such an organization now seemed reluctant to join. Others questioned some of the provisions of the by-laws and still others adopted a "wait and see" attitude.

Early in 1951 problems facing the North Carolina co-ops became acute. The power lobby in Washington successfully influenced the votes of most of the North Carolina representatives in Congress in passing the now famous "Purcell Smith Amendments" to the Interior Department Appropriation bill. These amendments in effect deprived co-ops in Eastern North Carolina of the possibility of Government financed transmission lines from Buggs Island Dam and placed them in a position of jeopardy. In the state Legislature an effort was made to cripple the co-ops and their activities and in general it became apparent that to survive more attacks and to protect its position the co-ops **NEEDED** a strong state association capable of performing the services offered by the new organization.

Under the leadership of President Crater reluctant cooperatives were constantly informed of the advantages offered by the new association and by mid-year twenty two co-ops became members.



# IN ACTION

## NEW PRESIDENT

Unanimously the choice for the new President was R. R. Edwards, Manager of the South River EMC at Dunn, North Carolina. President Edwards is a born leader and is respected throughout North Carolina for his progressive methods of management and his intense interest in his members and the cooperative program.

One of the first official acts of the new President was the appointment of a seven man committee to explore again all the possible services that could be rendered by the new state association. As Chairman of this important committee Edwards appointed Cecil Viverette, Manager of Blue Ridge EMC. Serving with Viverette are Lee Hatley, Manager of Burke-McDowell EMC and National Committeeman for Region 1; W. C. Carlton, Manager of Carteret-Craven EMC; Leonard Shearon, Manager of Wake EMC; Dr. E. D. Bishop, Manager of Brunswick EMC; Earl Hayworth, Manager of Union EMC, and D. J. Dalton, Manager of Lumbee River EMC. The report of this committee will constitute an important part of the program planned for the next meeting of the new state association at Blowing Rock, N. C., August 22nd & 23rd. The suggestions made by this committee if adopted by the association will constitute the beginning of better things to come for rural electric co-ops in North Carolina and their members.

## Eastern N. C. Co-ops Win Rate Reduction

The new contract which the Eastern North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation signed with power companies will enable REA cooperatives in Eastern North Carolina to get their power for not more than eight mills per kilowatt hour. The greatest reduction in rates gained in the contract was won from Tide Water Power Company. Tide Water has been charging the cooperatives up to 13 mills per kilowatt hour. The new Tide Water rate is eight mills.

The rate charged by Carolina Power & Light Company remains unchanged at 7½ mills. The Virginia Electric & Power Company will re-



**IDA MAUDE BLACK**  
Sparta



**JEAN PIECTOR**  
Sparta

## CO-OP BEAUTY CONTESTS CONTINUE

Beautiful girls are the added attraction at most annual membership meetings this year. Already there is a crop of winners that are sure to give the judges a bad time at the meeting of the state association this fall when the state winner will be selected.

The selection of a state winner will give North Carolina a contender for the national title of "Miss REA of

duce their rates to the 7½ mill figure also.

Under the inspired leadership of recently elected President L. P. Beverage, manager of Four County EMC, negotiations began several months ago. Aware of all phases of the power picture in North Carolina Beverage and his executive committee composed of Alton Wall, manager of the Randolph EMC, and Leslie Rucker, manager of Edgecombe-Martin EMC, left the way open in the agreement for further negotiations for Buggs Island power.

As finally adopted the contract contained a cancellation clause which the co-ops may use if Buggs Island power should be offered. The contract was limited to a term of five years for the same reason. If Buggs Island power is available by that time at lower rates than those offered by the power companies the contract will not be renewed.

President Beverage continues to lead the Eastern co-ops in their campaign to bring Buggs Island power to Eastern North Carolina.

the U. S." to be selected at the next annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association to be held next March in Chicago. Winners from other states will compete at this event and at least eight states are expected to have a contestant in the competition. Miss North Carolina REA, when elected, will have the full support of all North Carolina cooperatives and will carry the hopes and best wishes of all North Carolinians with her to Chicago.

## FARMVILLE WINNER



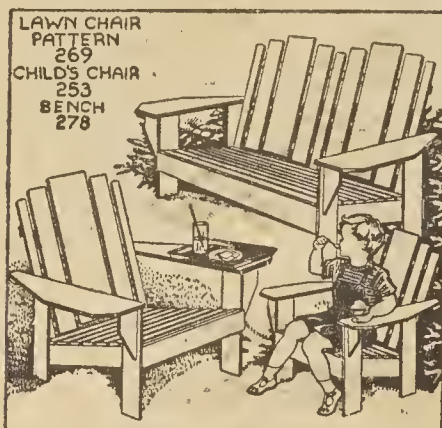
**JOAN ATKINSON**  
"Miss Pitt-Greene EMC"  
Contender for State Title



# FARM and HOME WORKSHOP

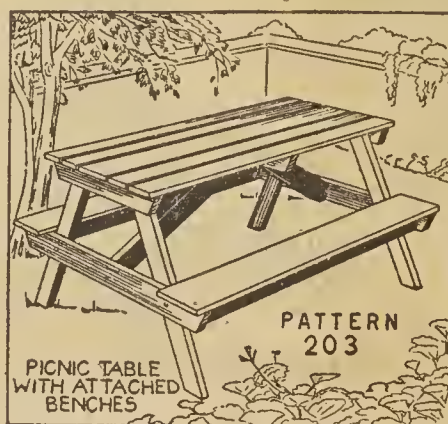
Easy To Follow Patterns For The Handyman

## Yard Furniture To Make



This comfortable set, made from stock widths, has removable backs for storage. Patterns give large cutting diagrams and illustrated steps to assemble. A hand saw and hammer are the only tools needed. See sketch for pattern numbers and enclose 25c for each pattern ordered.

## Table And Bench Unit



With this convenient unit you won't have to scurry around to find seats. All you need in the way of tools will be a saw and hammer. Pattern gives all construction details and dimensions. No waste of time or materials. Price of pattern 203 is 25c.

Send your order for these patterns to—Workshop Pattern Service,  
The Carolina Farmer, Bedford Hills, New York

## DO YOU KNOW THAT?

### ONE KILOWATT HOUR WILL OPERATE:

- A 100-watt lamp for 10 hours.
- A food mixer approximately 10 hours.
- A percolator for making 40 cups of coffee.
- A radio approximately 11 hours.
- An iron approximately 1 hr., 15 minutes.
- A refrigerator approximately 15 hours.
- A toaster each morning for 1 week.
- A washer approximately 5 hours.
- A freezer chest approximately 7 hours.
- A vacuum cleaner approximately 3 hours.

Every day your community is benefitted . . . by your rural electric cooperative. It is locally owned . . . locally operated . . . and dedicated to betterment of rural living.

By bringing low-cost electric power out to the regions where it is so vitally needed . . . your rural electric cooperative is serving your community. Why? Well, as a community-owned business . . . your rural electric cooperative pays local taxes . . . just like any other business in the community. And more taxes mean that your community can offer you more

and better services. In this, and many other ways . . . your rural electrification project works for the benefit of your farm community. For progress in rural electrification throughout our land . . . has paralleled the most dramatic rise in farm income . . . that has ever been seen in any similar period of years. And without this improvement in farm income . . . American progress would have been slow indeed.

Just fourteen years ago . . . only one American farm . . . out of ten had electricity! Yes, it's hard to believe, isn't it? But today . . . thanks to the rural electrification program . . . more than 7 out of 10 farms have the blessings of electric light and power! For through government loans . . . the farmer has been able to help himself, he has an extra hired hand. Rural youth is more willing to stay "down on the farm" that has electricity.

## WIRING

Continued from Page 15

rected before the fuse is replaced, and replacing a fuse is fraught with hazard.

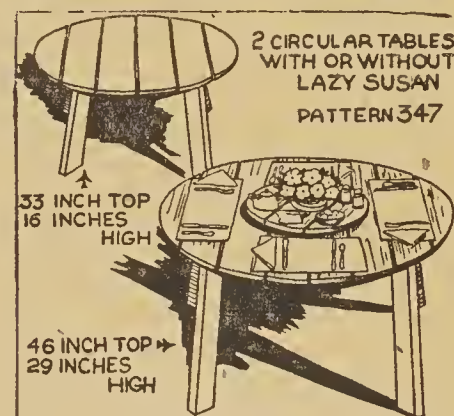
It is always wise to stand on a dry



## Luncheon Stand And Tray

This utility set has many uses both indoors and out. It is easy for the amateur to make. The pattern gives actual-size cutting diagrams for the irregular shaped parts with detailed directions to assemble and finish. Ask for pattern 268 and enclose 25c with order.

## Tables You Can Make



These two useful tables were designed for the amateur to make with a hand saw, a hammer and a compass saw for cutting the curves. See the sketches for the exact size of these tables and you will think of numerous ways that they can be useful. They are easy and inexpensive to make. Both tables on pattern 347. Price of pattern is 25c.

piece of wood placed slightly to one side of the fuse box, so that if a second fuse blows it won't do so in your face.

A circuit will usually give way at its weakest point. If this is in the fuse box, no damage will be done. But if the replacement fuse is heavy enough to carry the extra load, the danger point will be transferred to some part of the farm's wiring system. Since this heavier fuse will allow the short circuit to last a little longer and grow a little hotter, a fire may break out at some point where it may go unnoticed until too late.

(See Next Page)



## WIRING

Continued from Page 22

The best safety valve for your electric system needs no fuse at all. Operating on the thermal principle, this multi-breaker breaks the circuit the moment trouble appears. A switch clicks off and when the trouble is corrected it may be reset automatically restoring the current. If the electrical fault is still present, this little sentinel will continue to trip out. The most valuable feature of this device is, that unlike fuses, its load capacity cannot be altered. Once set by the maker, it will carry only as much "juice" as the house circuit can safely handle.

In seeking expert advice to make his wiring system safe as well as economical, the rural dweller has at his service many sources eager to serve. The county agent, State and Governmental publications and employees of his rural electric systems are available to him in solving his individual problems. The farmer need not hesitate to call on any of them for assistance.

Electricity is safe—but it can also be made safer than it is!

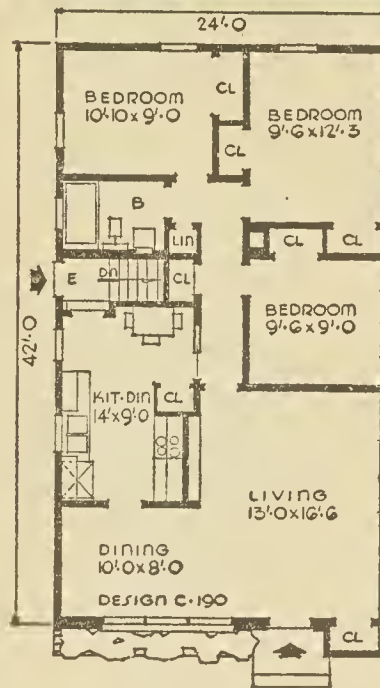
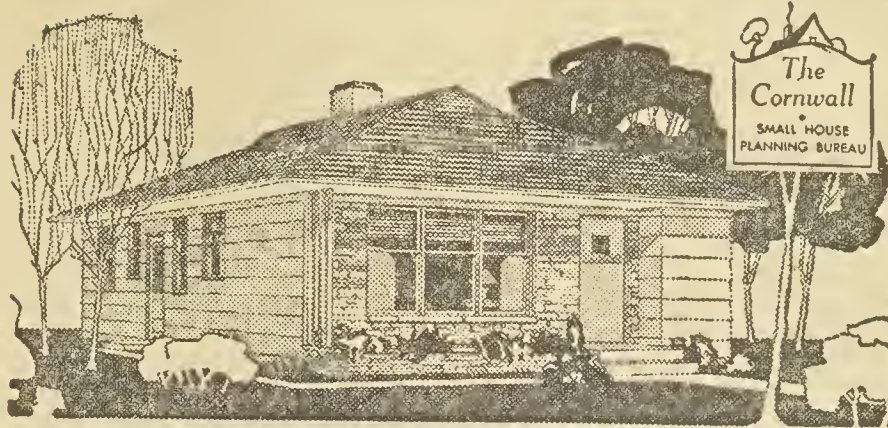
## Better Stand From Treated Goober Seed

Agricultural specialists say that it's a good idea to treat peanut seed before planting. The practice pays off in protection for germinating seed, improved stands, and higher yields.

The best materials for treating are Arasan, two per cent Ceresan Yellow Cuprocide, and Spergon. Arasan should be used at the rate of four ounces per 100 pounds. The cost per ounce varies from 14 cents for Yellow Cuprocide to 56 cents for Spergon.

A barrel treater like that used for treating cotton seed may be used if

## CAROLINA FARMER HOUSE OF THE MONTH



**THE CORNWALL** has reduced construction costs to a minimum by eliminating waste space, simplifying both the floor and roof framing and choosing a plan without expensive corners and projections. It is built as a three bedroom plan that is essentially suitable for a narrow lot.

An L-shaped living room forms a dining alcove next to the kitchen. An additional space for dining is provided in the kitchen.

Eight closets are well placed throughout the house, including the linen cabinet in the hall. Other noteworthy features include the efficient kitchen with cabinets on opposite walls, book shelves in the living room, complete circulation between rooms and full basement.

Exterior finish is siding with a touch of stone in front, wide eaves and asphalt shingles.

Dimensions are 24 feet by 42 feet. Floor area is 1,017 square feet, with cubage totalling 19,831 cubs feet.

For further information about **THE CORNWALL**, write **THE CAROLINA FARMER**, Small House Planning Bureau, St. Cloud, Minn.

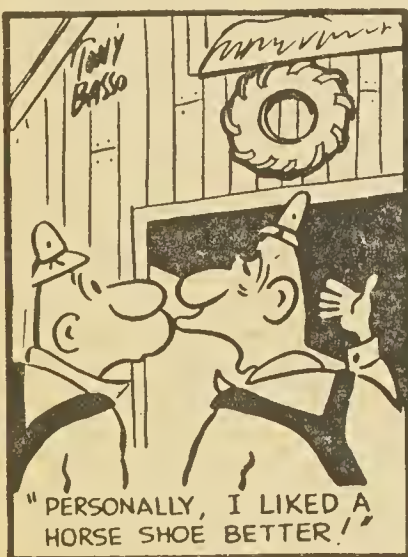
it is turned very slowly, so the seed will roll and slide over each other rather than being thrown from one side of the treater to the other. A safer method is to use a barrel or drum with a close-fitting lid. It may be rolled slowly on the ground or floor. When small amounts of seed are to be treated, lard tins or similiar containers may be used.

The procedure to use with either type equipment is as follows: (1) fill the container about half full with a known weight of peanut seed; (2) carefully measure and add the required amount of seed protectant; then (3) tightly close the lid of the container and (4) rotate slowly until every seed is uniformly coated.

Some growers merely add a measure of the chemical seed protectant to the seed in a peanut bag and roll the bag around a few times. This method fails to provide adequate coverage, since most of the dust

filters through the bag and is wasted.

Peanut seed can be safely treated at any time from 90 days before planting up to just before being placed in the planter. Treated seed should be used only for planting.





# LIVESTOCK SPECIALIST RETIRES

The Markets Division of the State Department of Agriculture has lost the services of a veteran livestock specialist through the retirement of Robert S. Curtis.

His separation was effective June 30. Fellow workers in the Markets Division presented him with a gold watch in token of their esteem and friendship.

A native of Columbus Junction, Iowa, and a graduate in agriculture of Iowa State College, Curtis came to Raleigh in 1906 to accept a position teaching animal husbandry at N. C. State College, then known as A. and M. College.

He remained on the faculty at N. C. State until 1928 and, at various times, was engaged in agricultural research and extension service activities in addition to his teaching duties. For six years he was in business for himself and then, in 1934, he went with the Farm Security Administration. Leaving FSA in 1942, he accepted a position as livestock marketing specialist with the N. C. Department of Agriculture.

A few months before he changed positions the time limit expired for former state employees to qualify for retirement benefits for prior service. And, because Curtis was then over 60 years of age, he could not come under the retirement system as a new employee.

Since joining the Department of Agriculture Curtis has helped thousands of North Carolina farmers to market their cattle, lambs and wool advantageously. He has been especially active in recent years in assisting them to obtain good breeding stock for building up their herds and flocks.

His separation was necessitated by a regulation requiring retirement of State employees at the age of 65, with extensions permitted to the age of 70 under certain conditions. Curtis was 70 in February.

Two books by Curtis won him wide recognition as an authority on livestock judging and feeding. The first, "Livestock Judging and Selection," was first published in 1916 and went into three editions. It was used for a number of years as a textbook in 15 American colleges, and one complete edition was sold in France.

The other volume by Curtis, "Cottonseed Meal—Its Origin, History and Research," published in 1938, helped to dispel an old theory that



Robert S. Curtis

cottonseed meal was unsuitable for feeding cattle. Curtis cited research trials at N. C. State College showing that cottonseed meal, when properly balanced with other feedstuffs, is an excellent high protein feeding material. This work contributed much to overcoming the prejudice against cottonseed meal among livestock producers and dairymen, and helped to improve the market for cottonseed products.

Curtis, who has wide connections with livestock breeders in this and other states, said he planned to do a brokerage business in domestic livestock imports.

## MARKET TERMS FOR CATTLE

**Baby Beef**—Steers 15 months old or under that have been forced fed since birth. They generally weigh 1,000 pounds and under, and are generally produced from well-bred animals.

**Bob Veal**—Frequently called "slunks." Flesh of the unborn calf from slaughtered cow, or prematurely born, or a very young calf. Unmarketable.

**Bow-wow**—A small, stunted, aged steer with no quality, unsuited for either beef or feeder purposes. Utilized sometimes as canner or cutter. Sometimes called "tripe" or "canner yearlings."

**Butcher Cattle**—Trim stock, either cows, steers or heifers, carrying good

flesh. Popular with city butcher trade.

**Canner**—Animals too thin for beef but suitable for canning purposes. They are frequently called "strip-pers" at packing houses; also called "low cutters."

**Counterfeit**—Descriptive of good color, giving the impression of good breeding which they do not possess. Frequently cattle will show Hereford markings but lack Hereford conformation and quality.

**Cutters**—Animals one grade better than canners but not good enough to be classed as beef. They are usually boned out.

**Deacon**—A young calf; veal; a calf too young for food.

**Dogey**—Small, common-bred cattle, sometimes called "yellowhammers." They are mostly canners or cutters in grade. The name "dogs or dogies" is sometimes applied to this type.

**Free-martin**—Heifer born twin with a bull. Imperfectly sexed and barren as a rule.

**Jack Pot**—Mixed lot of cattle, usually of common quality.

**Killing Cattle**—Cattle in condition to be profitably slaughtered.

**Long Fed Cattle**—Those which have been on corn or other concentrated feed a sufficient time to make finished beef. They are usually fed six to nine months, or longer.

**Nellies**—Commonly called canners.

**Nurse Cow**—Milk cows which furnish an additional supply of milk for feeding calves other than their own, to make the calves have better flesh and finish.

**Penholder**—An animal left in the pen to hold it and to keep other cattle from being turned into it.

**Rannies**—Common calves of poor quality.

**She Stuff**—Cows and heifers.

**Short Keeps**—Known as feeders, partly fleshed off, will fatten quickly when put on heavy feed.

**Spayed Heifer**—A heifer unsexed by removal of ovaries. May be recognized by scar in front of left hip, resulting from the operation. They make good feeder cattle.

**Springer**—A cow due to freshen.

**Standardized Cattle**—Cattle which have been raised by a breeder who has a reputation of producing cattle of uniform quality and finish.

**Stock Bull**—One that has been used for breeding purposes.

**Stock Calf**—Calf of good blocky form and having at least one ancestor belonging to one of the beef breeds. Is usually purchased about weaning time in the fall of the year to be matured into a fat yearling from 6 to 15 months old.



# New! YET BUDGET PRICED



**New  
6.10  
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1951

## Hotpoint

Refrigerator

**17-lb. Speed Freezer  
Genuine Hotpoint Quality**

● You'll have to see this new low priced Hotpoint to appreciate what a great quality value it is . . . the kind of top-quality you expect from Hotpoint. Here's the same all-steel construction found in de luxe models, the same beautiful Calgloss enamel finish that won't chip, crack, or flake. Don't wait—see it today!

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Z-4



# Editorially Speaking

## Shortage of Power and Water in Eastern North Carolina Cited By Civic Leader

"No new industry has come to Roanoke Rapids, N. C. since 1895 because we need electric power and water" said James Wick, spokesman for a group of Roanoke Rapids citizens who called on Interior Secretary Chapman recently. The purpose of the group was to request that Chapman withdraw his court action that now prevents Virginia Electric Power Company (VEPCO) from building a hydro-electric dam on the Roanoke river. Their request was rejected as it should have been.

Interior Secretary Chapman explained his position to the group in pointing out that his responsibility was for the sale of electric power from Army engineer-built projects in a business-like manner. He said, "since the engineers have outlined a Roanoke River basin plan, taking the Roanoke Rapids dam out of the plan for private power construction would be taking the "cream" and leaving the cost burden on the Government for the development of the rest of the basin for flood control and navigation.

Chapman has acted in the interests of the people of rural Virginia and North Carolina in opposing the construction of this dam by VEPCO. While VEPCO and other power companies spend millions of dollars to tell the American public about our so-called march toward Socialism they do not hesitate to offer to build a dam that would be largely subsidized by the Government. The dam at Roanoke Rapids is a comparatively cheap dam to construct and will return a much greater profit on the money invested than the Buggs Island dam, for example. The power companies objected to the original construction plans of Buggs Island dam but when it became apparent that the Government intended to build such a dam the power companies did not offer to build it as a part of their plans to prevent the government from engaging in a socialistic enterprise. Instead they suddenly began to favor such construction by the Government and made plans to reap the harvest of profits they thought would be theirs after the "expensive" dam was completed.

In the original Roanoke River

### THIS IS NO BULL

**SOCIALISM**—If you have two cows, you give one to your neighbor.

**COMMUNISM**—if you have two cows, you give them to the government and the government gives you some milk if it wants to.

**FASCISM**—If you have two cows, you keep the cows and give the milk to the government.

**NAZISM**—If you have two cows the government shoots you and keeps the cows.

**CAPITALISM**—If you have two cows, you sell one and buy a bull.

basin plan, as pointed out by Chapman, the full development of the basin by the Government was necessary to establish feasibility. By allowing a private power company to build a dam and deprive the over-all project of much of its planned revenue would in effect be a government

subsidy for the power company and against the interests of the people whose tax money is involved.

The state association of REA financed rural electric cooperatives in Virginia have fought the construction of the Roanoke Rapids dam by VEPCO from the beginning. Together with Interior Secretary Chapman they have enjoyed some success. "We will take the matter to the Supreme Court if necessary" Chapman told the Roanoke Rapids group.

At present the public versus private power fight that is preventing adequate electric power for the Roanoke Rapids area is in the courts. The Interior Department and the Virginia Rural Electric Association in an effort to protect the interests of the REA members and the rural people in Southwest Virginia and Eastern North Carolina have filed an appeal to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. This action has, so far, prevented the power company from taking the "cream" of the power from the Roanoke River basin plan and holds out some small hope for abundant cheap electric power in that area at some future date. Oral arguments on the appeal will be heard by the Court on September 5th in Asheville, N. C.

## TRUMAN SCORES 'PUBLICITY STUNT'

The following letter, reprinted in its entirety, was written by President Harry Truman in reply to a letter from James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union.

July 25, 1951.

Dear Mr. Patton:

I was glad to get the information you sent me about the electric industry's forthcoming rural electrification publicity stunt. No doubt some people can be led by deception to believe that the rural electrification job is now completed. However, I cannot believe that very many will be fooled—certainly the hundreds of thousands of rural families who are still waiting for the blessings of electric light and power will not be.

Publicity stunts and rosy pronouncements by the power industry never have electrified any farms, a fact which we have had many opportunities to learn. I am sure you, too, recall that the industry spokesmen told us at the time REA was set up that farm electrification had gone about as far as it could go. After World War II, the industry again tried to impress on the Congress that

rural electrification was virtually completed. It would have been unwise to stop then. It is just as unwise now with so many farm people still in need of electricity.

It seems to me that when, in the future, the time really comes to celebrate the completion of rural electrification, the group entitled to sponsor that event are the rural people themselves who are primarily responsible for getting rural electrification under way in the first place through their REA program.

For the present, those who are sincerely interested in the welfare of our agriculture and our country will certainly do all they can to electrify the remaining unserved rural establishments rather than be satisfied with an unfinished job. We must be sure that our farms are in a position to use the production efficiencies and labor savings of electric power. This is particularly true now when we need to make our manpower as productive as possible and when food may become a most critical factor in our struggle against the evil forces of world communism.

Very sincerely yours,

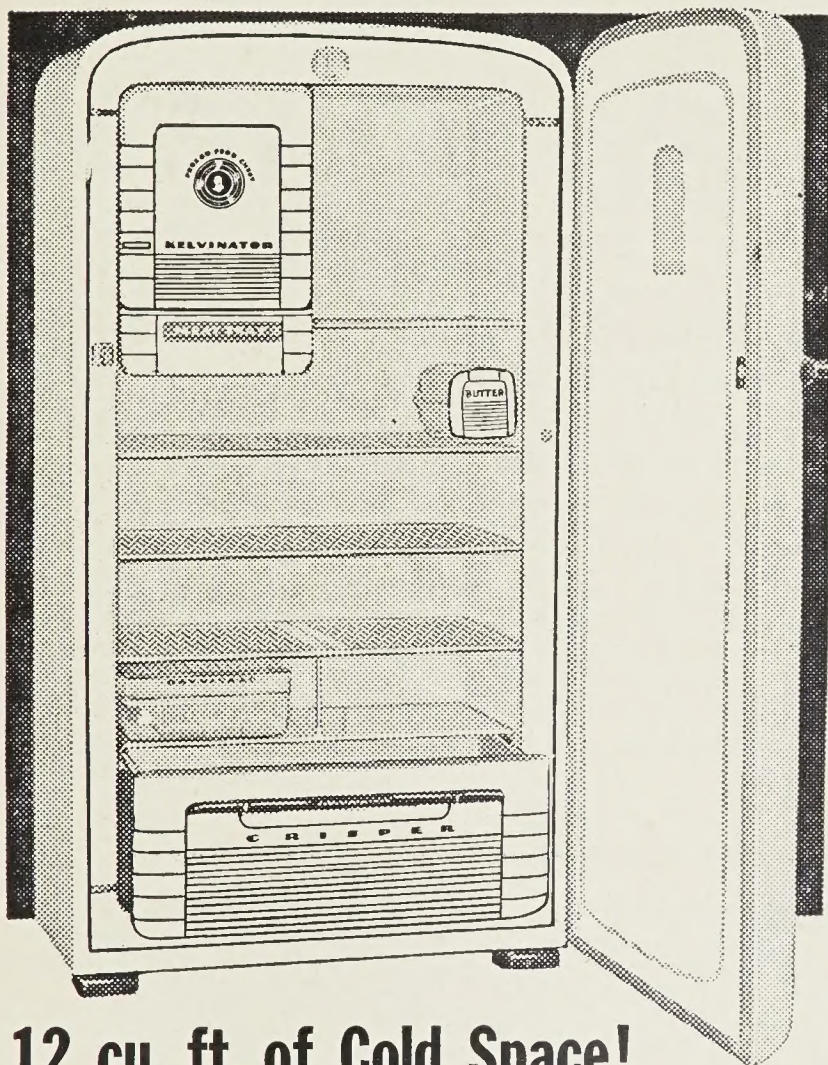
HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE CAROLINA FARMER



# This **KELVINATOR** is a **BIG** Farm Refrigerator

Look at all it holds!



**12 cu. ft. of Cold Space!**

**See it! You'll be convinced!** See how your needs for big food space in your farm kitchen are answered—in this cold-clear-to-the-floor Kelvinator! It's roomy everywhere, clear down through the big, full-width Super Crisper that keeps more than a bushel of foods refrigerated and ready to serve.

**Convenience features!** You get adjustable shelves that make room for turkeys, melons . . . even a cream can! You get a meat tray . . . and a Handitray that's usable on any shelf. There's a Butter Chest accessory too, that gives you the "spreadability" you want, at the turn of a dial.

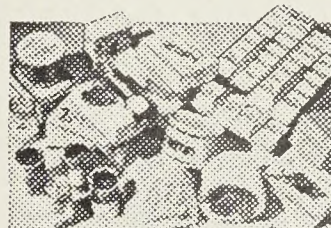
*Get more—Get*

**Kelvinator**

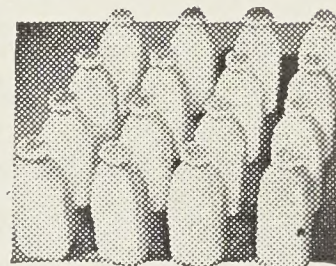
Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit 32, Michigan

**Oldest Maker of Electric Refrigerators for the Home!**

**FOR TV FUN!** Tune in Paul Whiteman TV TEEN CLUB Show . . . presented by Kelvinator and Nash dealers . . . ABC coast-to-coast network. See your paper for local hour.



**HOLDS 38 LBS. IN  
FROZEN FOOD CHEST!**



**HOLDS 16 SQUARE  
QUART MILK BOTTLES!**



**MEAT TRAY KEEPS LIBERAL  
SUPPLY AT NEAR-FREEZING!**



**IMAGINE! 19 SQ. FT. OF SHELF SPACE ALONE!**

**HOLDS OVER A BUSHEL IN  
MOIST-COLD SUPER CRISPER!**



**Top quality performance!** Time-proved in millions of homes, Kelvinator's Polarsphere cold-maker is sealed in steel, never needs oiling. Backed by 5-year protection plan.

**All this—yet this Kelvinator is the lowest-priced big-capacity refrigerator among 9 best-known makes!** Be sure to see it at your Kelvinator dealer's!

**\$329.95\***

\*Suggested price is for delivery in your kitchen with Five-Year Protection Plan. State and local taxes extra. Price and specifications subject to change without notice.

Look to Kelvinator for all that's New in Farm Appliances!

See the beautiful new Kelvinator double-oven "Automatic Cook" Electric Range with amazing new heat-up speed that gets your cooking off to a fast start. See the new Kelvinator Farm Freezers with cold you can trust for finest food protection. And choose a Kelvinator Electric Water Heater for a constant, work-free, automatic hot water supply!





# A CONTEST FOR NORTH CAROLINIANS\* ONLY

## \$3000.00 in CASH Prizes

**NO PUZZLES TO SOLVE! NOTHING TO BUY! NO BOX TOPS TO SEND IN!**

YOU CAN BE  
ONE OF THE

### 30 WINNERS



**General Electric  
Refrigerator**

BHG New 10.8 cu. ft. Refrigerator, 25% more food storage space than older models . . . with across-the-top freezer, butter conditioner, aluminum shelves, new redi-cube ice trays. It's the preferred refrigerator!

Model 10-10  
**329.95**  
Other G-E Refrigerators  
209.95 to 479.95

Here's a simple and easy contest—the chance of a lifetime to win \$1000.00 in cash! Your chances to win are greater because it's exclusively for North Carolinians.\*

**1st PRIZE \$1000.00 IN CASH!**

**2nd Prize \$500 in Cash! 3rd Prize \$250 in Cash!**

**5 Prizes of \$100 in Cash! 8 Prizes of \$50 in Cash!**

**14 Prizes of \$25 in Cash! 30 Cash Prizes in All!**

Just write 25 words (or less) on official entry blank completing this statement: "I would like to own a General Electric refrigerator (or G-E Food Freezer, or G-E Automatic Dishwasher, or G-E Disposal, or G-E Wringer Washer, or G-E Ironer, or G-E Automatic Washer, or G-E Dryer, or G-E Water Heater, or G-E Range) because \_\_\_\_\_"

This is a different kind of contest. No puzzles to solve . . . nothing to buy . . . no box tops to send in . . . and it's not a national contest. This is a contest that is confined to residents of North Carolina\* This is all you have to do. Go to your G-E dealer . . . he has your entry blank waiting for you now . . . he will explain the new features of the new G-E appliances. Select the one appliance you like most—and write 25 words or less on why you like

this particular G-E aid to modern living. It's as simple as that . . . all that is necessary is for you to tell us, in your own words, why you like a particular appliance. This contest closes August 31, 1951, midnight, and your entry, to be eligible, must be postmarked prior to 12 o'clock midnight on August 31. You may submit as many entries as you wish, but it is important to get into this contest now. So schedule a trip to your G-E dealer right away. Do not pass up this opportunity for a rich cash award.

**GET YOUR FREE ENTRY BLANK FROM YOUR AUTHORIZED G-E DEALER NOW!**

**LOOK at the NEW G-E APPLIANCES**

**See all the NEW 1951 Features**

**write about any 1 Appliance in 25 words or less**

**Nothing to buy! Entry blank free!**

**Get your entry now!**

**Contest closes August 31, 1951.**

*And You May Win!*



**G-E AUTOMATIC DISHWASHER**  
Convenient, time-saving! Dishes are twice-rinsed, air-dried . . . lint-free and shining all automatically!

239.95 to 299.95



**G-E ELECTRIC RANGE**  
Wonderful meals, super-fast cooking, sparkling cleanliness, Hi-speed Calrod heat units . . . that's G-E speed cooking!

169.95 to 449.95



**G-E WRINGER WASHER**  
The new Activator\* washing action that gives clothes individual attention! Adjustable wringer saves work!

129.95 to 179.95



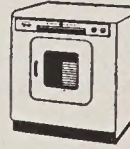
**G-E AUTOMATIC WASHER**  
Deluxe automatic washing features at a remarkably low price! One-control washing and rinsing . . . extra safety for your clothes.

329.95



**G-E DISPOSAL**  
Quickest, cleanest way to dispose of food wastes! Built for long, dependable service!

124.95



**G-E AUTOMATIC CLOTHES DRYER**  
Dries clothes safely, thoroughly, dependably . . . leaves clothes "Sunshine Fresh!"

249.95



**G-E AUTOMATIC IRONER**  
Now . . . comfortable "sit-down" ironing! Gives professional looking results for low, low cost!

59.95 to 229.75



**G-E FOOD FREEZER**  
Enjoy better living . . . cut food bills . . . buy in quantity . . . freeze your own garden vegetables!

349.95 to 419.95



**G-E AUTOMATIC WATER HEATER**  
Your family can have all the hot water it needs . . . at any time, and it's all automatic!

116.95 to 199.95

**PURDIE EQUIPMENT CO., INC.**

P. O. Box 708 DUNN, N. C. Phone 2069

Authorized Dealer

Z-4-5

**GENERAL ELECTRIC**  
**REFRIGERATORS**

### JUDGING!

This contest will be judged by THE REUBEN H. DONNELLEY CORP. of New York—the world's largest contest judging organization.

\*Contest Open Only To North Carolinians

with exception of these counties:

Northampton	Chowan
Bertie	Perquimans
Hertford	Camden
Pasquotank	Currituck
Gates	Caswell